

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.
AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

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INDIANA STATE SENTINEL: A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.

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OPPOSITE OLD FELLOWS' HALL.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

THE Weekly Indiana State Sentinel.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1852.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE.—Petitions, yesterday in the forenoon, were presented by Messrs. Saffor, Reid, and Withrow. Reports were received from committees. A report from the law reform commissioners, transmitting the criminal code of practice, was received. The bill supplementary to the general railroad law (to prohibit the tapping or crossing of the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis railroad between Lawrenceburgh and Greensburg) was taken up and again failed on its passage—ayes 19, noes 16. The following bills passed: joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to have the general railroad law printed and distributed—ayes 26, noes 13; to limit allowances and drafts by courts and county boards upon the county treasury—ayes 33, noes 1; providing for the election and prescribing the powers and duties of Constables—ayes 34, noes 3; prescribing the powers and duties of Auditor of State—ayes 35; prescribing the duties of Governor—ayes 35; in relation to the duties of Coroner—ayes 35, noes 1.

In the afternoon the bill in relation to the re-location of county seats was laid on the table; and the House temperance bill was taken from the table, amended, and ordered to be engrossed—ayes 23, noes 19. Messages from the House occupied a great portion of the time.

HOUSE.—The forenoon was occupied in discussing the free bank bill and the bill fixing the salaries of State officers. The principal portion of the afternoon was occupied in discussing the salary bill. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Suit, Gough, and Struble. Reports were made from committees by Messrs. McDonald and Stover.

Newcastle and Richmond Railroad.

By reference to the advertisement of the President of this company in to-day's paper, it will be seen that an excellent opportunity is offered to contractors who may be out of employ, to secure good jobs. The company, we are reliably informed, have the funds on hand, and at order, to finish the earth-work of the road this fall, and desire to get it into the hands of energetic and responsible contractors, who can command forces to push the work as fast as possible. The portion of road to let embraces about 20 miles, between Newcastle and Richmond. The whole line of road west from Newcastle to Logansport is now under contract and being vigorously prosecuted. This road forms an important link in the great chain of railroads between Cincinnati and Chicago, and is destined to be a good paying road.

Hon William Stewart, our popular County Clerk, left the city yesterday on a bridal trip to the East. A number of ladies and gentlemen waited upon the happy couple to the Madison depot and witnessed their departure. Mr. Stewart will visit Baltimore as a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention. It is said that he favors "Young Democracy."

We wish the bride and groom a pleasant journey to the East, and a prosperous and joyous tour through life.

The editor of the Indiana Journal, with his usual sagacity, publishes an extract from one of Governor Ray's messages, in favor of agriculture and the great farming interests of the State, from which he very sagely comes to the conclusion that inasmuch as agriculture was mentioned by a preceding Governor, some twenty-two years ago, Governor Wright deserves no credit for the course he has taken, and which has resulted in the formation of a State Board of Agricultural Societies in many of the counties of the State.

Governor Wright has no disposition to rob Governor Ray or any other Governor, of any merit he may be entitled to, for bringing this question before the country; but his friends claim for him, what can be said of no other Governor of Indiana, that he has not only urged the importance of the subject in his messages, but that he has carried out his recommendations. He was selected President of the first Board of Agriculture, and had the honor of making the first report, which, will, no doubt, be followed by many others. For the interest he has taken on this question, Whigs, as well as Democrats, have given him credit. Defeated has intimidated, indirectly, if not directly, that the whole movement in favor of Agriculture, including the State Board and County Societies of course, is a humbug to subvert the purposes of demagogues, and that the Governor should be put down for attempting to build up a reputation on such a foundation. We pity the editor who has to resort to such contemptible subterfuges. The people have too much intelligence to be hoodwinked in this manner.

Major A. J. Donelson has retired from the editorial chair of the Washington Union. He publishes the following card in that paper of the 12th inst.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Perceiving that there are obstacles to the harmony of the Democratic party, growing in some degree out of alleged differences of opinion respecting the political views which have been maintained by the Washington Union under the editorship of the undersigned, he feels it his duty to do what he can, consistently and properly to remove them. He has, therefore, determined to transfer his entire interest in the establishment to his partner, General Armstrong, and to retire from the editorial chair of his private pursuits in Tennessee.

In taking leave of the subscribers to the Washington Union, the undersigned only uses the occasion to assure them that he has endeavored faithfully to maintain the old and settled principles of the Democratic party, which he trusts are destined to survive the occasional interruptions of their just influence, arising from the differences among individuals, or from the more dangerous conflicts of sectional prejudice. A. J. DONELSON.

It is stated that Hon. Edmund Burke is to succeed Maj. Donelson, as the editor of the Union.

The "spirits" up at Tuscarawas county, last winter were consulted for the fate of Daniel Edgerly, who had long been unheard of in California. They responded that poor Dan was dead as a herring. The friends were believers and hope died. Last week Dan dropped down at home, full of health, spirits and "rocks." He inquired for the impostors, for he wanted to show them that he was "alive and kicking!"—Cin. Eng.

Dan is an ungrateful fellow. He ought to have died out of respect to the spirits.

Dan. Rice's Circum was in Madison on Monday.

Revised Statutes of 1852.

Under this head, we propose to submit to our readers, from time to time, an abstract of the principal laws in which important changes have been made, during the present session. It is a legal axiom, that "ignorance of the law excuseth no man." And though it cannot be expected, that every citizen should be familiar with the details of laws scattered over a large volume, yet we may add should follow the chief changes made in those laws that come home to us in daily life.

The Committee on Revision left here during the recess, consisting of Messrs. Eddy and Hester of the Senate, and Messrs. OWEN, GIBSON, and STOVER of the House, contrary to general expectation, and indeed we believe to their own, succeeded in completing the revision of the entire Revised Code; and had, the same, all but five or six bills, ready to report, when the Legislature re-assembled. They have reported about a hundred and thirty original bills; most of which have passed, or are likely to pass, with slight amendment. They also reported back seventeen bills pending at the time of adjournment, some with and some without amendment, recommending their passage.

This Committee divided out the work to each member, by subjects.

Mr. OWEN (Chairman of the Committee) had in charge, laws in regard to real estate, its alienation, incumbrance, partition, and unlawful detention; the law of descents and distribution; of landlord and tenant; of public works, &c.

Mr. GIBSON had the laws connected with the domestic relations, as divorce, guardian and ward, husband and wife, apprentices; also the justices' act; the act in regard to frauds and perjuries, &c.

Mr. HESTER had in charge the probate law; law in regard to wills; laws relative to felonies and to misdemeanors; organization of courts, &c.

Dr. EDDY took charge of the various laws on the subject of corporations, general and municipal; a very extensive subject.

Mr. STOVER revised the laws on the subject of elections generally; laws specifying duties of executive and administrative officers; laws regarding official bonds and oaths; boundaries, &c.

Each law, when prepared by the member to whom it was committed, was submitted to the Committee, and underwent their revision.

The Revision Committee struck out a very large amount of surplusage, frequently reducing the law to one half or one third its original size. Some laws they omitted altogether, as the laws regarding insolvent debtors, distress for rent, estates in dower, and several laws regarding public works. Some they amalgamated, as that regarding tenants holding over and forcible entry and detainer. Altogether, they calculate, that they have reduced the present Revised Code between 400 and 500 pages. But as there are now laws on subjects not embraced in that Code, general railroad law, general banking law, general laws on corporations, &c., these will bring the number of pages up again, but not probably, to nearly the former bulk.

We shall endeavor to give our readers, to-morrow, a compendium of the new law of descents, just passed.

Gregg's Twisting.

The mendacious editor who conducts the leading Whig paper in the State asserts that our article in relation to the Tariff is an "utter fallacy." He charges that we falsify the record. This he does in the first place by taking advantage of a typographical error, for which we are not responsible. In our table, the Whig tax on wine is set down at five per cent., when it should have been fifteen per cent. The proof reader omitted the figure one.

Mr. Gregg finding nothing else in the article to complain of adopted a most ingenious mode to prove its fallacy. The duty under Democratic Tariff is ad valorem. In the Whig Tariff it is specific. To reduce the Whig Tariff to a per cent. ad valorem, the price of the article taxed must be fixed. To show that we are in an error Gregg establishes his own prices as the basis of his calculations and then shouts over the result. The price of the best quality of Madeira wine he establishes at \$1.20 per gallon. Fine Wilton carpets at \$13.50 per yard. Taking these prices as the basis of his calculation, he can show the report of Mr. Walker, the late Secretary of the Treasury, from which we copied these items, is full of errors. Our table is correct in every particular except the typographical error before alluded to. It is Mr. Gregg that falsifies the record and not us. He willfully changes and reduces the prices of the article to suit his calculations. Is there any other editor but Gregg that would do this. We think not.

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

Wm. Williams and A. P. Willard.

NORFOLK, May 18, 1852.

MR. BROWN.—It may interest many, or most of our readers, to hear about the first public response these gentlemen, candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, their first political meeting, of an antagonistic character, occurred here yesterday. I assure you that the voice of the Democracy who heard the spirited and powerful, to say the least, and eloquent speech of Mr. Willard, is entirely warm in his praise. He satisfied them, to the chagrin and discomfiture of the "hirelings of the Federal syc." Mr. Willard is "a workman that need not be ashamed." He is every way most amply able to be a triumphant standard bearer of the Democratic Faith. The Democracy may be justly proud of such a man—in any position and under any circumstances. He was explicit and clear in the avowal of his sentiments on all the great questions of the day that divide the two great parties of the land. He is a powerful reasoner—a warm patriot—an eloquent speaker. He deals in *sledge-hammer logic*—those facts too, that load the Whig party with those inequities under whose pressure it will never be able to lead up in Indiana.

Mr. Williams is, no doubt, personally, a clever and social man—he is droll, tells a good antiquated *nigger* story, and excites the risibilities of the "woolly heads." He remarked, repeatedly, "I am a little like the old nigger," to which remark some one made the response, "No doubt of it." Once he compared himself to an old *she darkey*, a certain "Dinah." He made several false allegations, of a personal character, all of which he very promptly and honorably "took back" at the suggestion and correction of his opponent. He also made several grossly incorrect statements of a statistical kind, which he corrected by a "nigger yarn," or a *skunk-wink* of the eye. He (Mr. Williams) would not say if he thought the "fugitive slave law good or bad—right or wrong," in a sort of *mountain-bank style* naturally "belonging to such gentlemen," he said, "I am aware of my opponent with a sharp stick." There will be no chance for him to be any where else than after him, for it would take a *nigger* to "head" Willard; as for the stick, Mr. Williams will stick short of the subordinate office he talks "nigger yarns" to obtain; though he says he expects to be a U. S. Senator. Willard's majority will be but little less than Joe Wright's, and neither will fall short of 10,000. So note it be.

X. Y. Z.

A HICKORY PLATFORM.—The Philadelphia Pennamunian has learned from the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the National Convention, that 20,000 feet of prime Hickory Boards, for the construction of the Platform upon which the Convention is to hold its deliberations, have been ordered direct from the Hermitage.

A patent has been granted to Robert Newell, Lebanon, Ind., for improvement in platform scales.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1852.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE.—Yesterday in the forenoon, a petition was presented by Mr. Millikan. Reports were received from committees. The bill in relation to the duties of county Auditors passed—ayes 36, noes 7. The civil code on its third reading occupied the balance of the time.

In the afternoon, the civil code passed—ayes 37, noes 6. The temperance bill was recommitted to a select committee. The balance of the time was taken up in considering bills on the second reading.

HOUSE.—Reports were made from committees by Messrs. Helmer, Behm, and McDonald. A number of bills were read a second time. Mr. Stover introduced a bill authorizing township trustees to construct levees, and to levy a tax therefor. A bill authorizing county commissioners to declare certain streams navigable; passed—ayes 58, noes 13. A bill to repeal an act to annex the town of Belleville to the town of Mt. Vernon; passed—ayes 72, noes none. A bill providing who may make a will, the revocation thereof, &c.; passed—ayes 63, noes 4. A bill providing for the election and prescribing the duties of Recorders; passed—ayes 71, noes none. A bill providing for the election and prescribing the duties of Recorders; passed—ayes 71, noes none. A bill providing for the election and prescribing the duties of Recorders; passed—ayes 71, noes none.

In the afternoon the Speaker submitted a remonstrance from sundry voters of Harrison county, against a stringent temperance law, which was referred to a select committee. A bill to regulate the hours of manual labor, passed—ayes 74, noes 9. A bill for an uniform system of common schools, passed—ayes 57, noes 31. A bill authorizing plank, coal, gravel and other roads to construct railroads, passed—ayes 64, noes 14.

Railroad Items.

The Indiana arrived from New Orleans Saturday last with a full freight and passenger list. She discharged at the depot wharf 1042 bbls T iron, for the Bellefontaine railroad, and 300 kegs spikes.—Madison Courier.

The Forest Queen, arrived at New Orleans, on the 15th, from Wales, with 875 tons T rail for the Bellefontaine road.

A new and splendid passenger car, for the Terre Haute & Richmond road, was, on Saturday last, placed upon the Madison road, to be taken out. It was built by Messrs. Farnsworth & Clough, at their manufactory below the Palmetto wharf, and reflects the highest credit upon all that were employed on it.—Madison Courier.

The Madison company are doing a heavy business. The Lafayette company are putting down their iron rapidly.

The Evansville company are progressing with their road towards Vincennes.

The Terre Haute company are doing well.

The graduation of the Central road is progressing finely.

The Jeffersonville road will soon be completed to Columbus.

Mr. Brooks is pushing on the New Albany road.

The Lawrenceburgh company have a heavy force on their work.

The Richmond New Castle and Logansport road, is being pushed forward with energy.

A new and beautiful passenger car for this line has been put upon the Madison road within a day or two. It was built by the Company, at their works at North Madison.

Capt. Oglesby, conductor of the Terre Haute road, arrived here on Wednesday with a splendid and comfortable car which he brought from Columbus, Ohio. It is intended as a ladies car, and certainly is the easiest riding vehicle we ever were seated in.

Arkansas.

The Democrats of this State, in Convention at Little Rock on the 3d inst., nominated Gen. E. N. Conway for Governor, and appointed Wm. A. McLean, H. M. Reor, T. B. Flournoy and John Carter, Presidential Electors. For Delegates to the National Convention, the following names were presented and accepted: N. B. Barrow, John A. Jordan, Solon B. Jones, Gen. Thomas H. Bradley, Sam. C. Roane, Col. J. Smith, Sam. H. Hempstead, and W. R. Cain.

The Revised Statutes of 1852.

1.—THE NEW LAW OF DESCENTS.

The most important Act passed at the present session, and one of the most important ever passed in the State of Indiana, is the revised law of descents. It makes changes radical and sweeping; it abolishes principles of law that have prevailed for the last six or eight centuries—since the days of William the Conqueror—and most of which still prevail over the Union, except in a few States, which lean to the Civil Law system.

The general character of this change is already known to our readers, as embodied in a series of resolutions introduced by Mr. OWEN early in December last, and were fully explained by him in a speech published by us on December 20th. But it is important, that its provisions should be known with accuracy in detail, as they come home, in case of the death of a parent, to every family in the land. The law, it should be remembered, goes into operation on the first of August next.

By this law, tenancies in dower, and by the courtesy, are abolished. A brief explanation of the character of these tenancies may, to those not familiar with law, be acceptable.

DOWER entitled the widow, as tenant, to the use, during life, of one third of the lands of her husband. She might occupy the land, or draw its rents, or sell her right as tenant. But, being a tenant only, she could not sell any part of the land, nor cut timber for sale, nor do anything that might be construed into injury or waste.

As tenant of her own children, or of her husband's father, mother, brother, sister, nephew or niece, she was compelled to maintain buildings, fences, &c., in good repair as when committed to her. (Revised Statutes, Chap. 28, Sect. 107.) And if she failed in this, or committed or suffered any other waste (as cutting timber, except for fuel for her own use, or to repair fences or buildings on the farm) she was not only held to pay the damage done, but in addition, forfeited the premises to her children, or to the before mentioned relatives of the husband. (Same Chap. Sect. 106.) Although a tenant only, liable to be thus turned out, she was compelled to pay taxes on the land, as if she had been the owner. (General Laws of 1847-8.)

CURTSEY gave the widow a contingent right to his wife's lands. If he had children by her, born alive, he held her lands for life, as "tenant by the courtesy of England." There is no provision in the Revised Code of 1843, or any subsequent statute, making the widow liable for waste, or subjecting his tenancy to forfeiture, or requiring him to pay taxes. At common law, however, he was liable for waste, but whether to forfeiture, in case of waste, do not now distinctly recollect, but we think not. If he had, by his wife, no child born alive, he had not courtesy in her lands. Thus, by a strange whim of law, if the wife, dying, left children,

the husband took, during his life, all the rents of her lands as against her children, even if he married again and had another family; but if she left no children to whom her real estate could descend, then it passed wholly away from the surviving husband also.

We proceed to show the effect of this and the other principal changes made in regard to descents, by placing, in juxtaposition, in separate columns, the provisions of the old law and of the new.

Under the old Law.

1.—AS TO REAL ESTATE.

A widow, with children, had dower in one-third of her husband's estate. That third she held during her life, and the children take equally the remaining two-thirds. This third she takes as against her husband's will, and as against creditors, except that if the estate exceed \$10,000 she takes only one-fourth, and if over \$20,000, only one-fifth, as against creditors.

The widow of an intestate, with one child, took dower only, and was the tenant of her child.

The widow of an intestate, without children, if the husband left either father or mother, or brother or sister, or nephew or niece, took dower only, as the tenant of such father, mother, brother, or sister, or nephew or niece, in good order of the premises.

The widow of an intestate, without children, if the husband left no father or mother, or brother or sister, or nephew or niece, or aunt or cousin, male or female, the estate went, one-fourth in fee to the widow, and three-fourths to any of such relatives.

In case of an intestate, without children, if he left no father nor mother, nor brother nor sister, nor nephew nor niece, nor aunt or cousin, male or female, nor grandfathers, uncles, aunts and cousins.

The widow of an intestate, without children, takes the whole estate, as against grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts and cousins.

The surviving husband of a wife, testate or intestate, takes one-third of her estate, in fee, whether he may have had, by her, children born alive or not.

2.—AS TO PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As against creditors, the will of the husband, and all the world, the widow took one-third of the personal property, and the child took the other two-thirds.

The widow of an intestate, with two or more children, took one-third of the personal property, and the children two-thirds.

3.—AS TO ADMINISTRATION.

Estates of two hundred dollars or less went to the widow without administration.

4.—AS TO GRANDCHILDREN.

If all the children of an intestate were dead, and grandchildren only survived, they inherited equally, without reference to the number in each family.

The thorough changes thus made in our law of descents will be felt, ere this generation passes away, in every household in Indiana. Their influence for good or for evil, will speedily be tested. For ourselves, we confess our surprise; that provisions so monstrous as some of those which have thus been eradicated, should have been suffered, until now, to disgrace the statute book of a Christian country.

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings on the New York and Erie Railway, for April, 1852, and 1851:

April, 1852—Passengers and Mails.....	\$133,325
Freights.....	157,497
Total receipts.....	\$320,822
April, 1851.....	189,149
Increase.....	\$131,673

The Brownstown Democrat gives the following Prices Current in that place:

Whisky—Real old barley, 40 cents per gallon, and not a sufficient supply in the market.

Fish—Snappers, 25 cents per dozen. Red Hoes, 30 cents per dozen.

Marriage license still issued at \$1.00, and other things in proportion.

The New York Canal Enlargement Unconstitutional.

The Court of Appeals in New York have decided the Act for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, unconstitutional, and refused the mandamus asked for to compel the Auditor to issue a warrant to a contractor for work on the enlargement.

"No Hopes!"

A Whig leader in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, whilst discussing the salary bill, admitted that "there were no hopes of ousting the present Governor, even with Nick McCarty at his heels." The great mass of Whig politicians know this to be true—but very few have the honesty to admit it.

The cars on the Bellefontaine railroad will run to Muncie, 64 miles, on the 1st, and the celebration at that place is fixed for the 17th of June, as we learn from the President.

A Temperance Camp Meeting is to be held at Parkersburgh, Montgomery county, commencing on the 25th inst.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1852.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE.—In the forenoon yesterday, temperance petitions were presented by Messrs. Millikan, Saffor, and Berry. Several reports were made from committees, and a number of bills were introduced. The bill to provide for the erection and repair of bridges passed—ayes 37, noes 1.

In the afternoon discussion upon the bill for the relief of Samuel H. Patterson, lessee of the State prison, and bills on the second reading, occupied the time till adjournment.

HOUSE.—Reports were made from committees by Messrs. Donaldson and Holman. A number of bills were read a second time. The balance of the forenoon and a greater portion of the afternoon was occupied in discussing and offering amendments to the bill fixing the salaries of State officers. A bill providing for the taking up and impounding of animals; passed—ayes 63, noes 10.

Reporter for the Supreme Court.

In testing the various candidates of the Democratic party by "all the decency and all the talents" rule of the Whigs, and in pursuance of the plan adopted by the Whig press generally, to secure the election of their candidates for the offices of the judiciary, by wholesale, indiscriminate, and reckless personal detraction of the Democratic candidates, the Columbus Spirit of the West has commenced on Mr. CARTER, the Supreme Court Reporter, and of course finds him wanting when weighed in the Whig balance. That paper says:

"From the days of David Coke, and Bacon, the judicial decisions have come before the public under the supervision of able, and efficient jurists, but the progressive spirit of Indiana democracy is not disposed to follow longer in the beaten path of the past. As evidence, that they have determined to turn over a new leaf, we need but cite to the fact that at the late State Convention Horace E. Carter, was made the nominee for State Reporter. We are not personally acquainted with Mr. C., but by reputation we know him to be a young man of good abilities, who has just entered the profession as a lawyer. He is therefore, minus the essential qualities of experience, and discriminating legal wisdom, which the State Reporter should possess."

Who David Coke was, and when his days were, this editor of astonishing legal lore does not condescend to inform us, nor is it material. Of course, a man so well acquainted with David Coke, and his reports, as the editor of the "Spirit" appears to be, finds in the Whig nominee all the qualifications necessary for the office.

We discover that there are some of the old fogies of the Whig party, of great imaginary dignity and importance, and of vast veneration for the past, who would like to sell out the balance of the Whig ticket for the purpose of securing their Judges, Reporter, and Clerk. We shall keep an eye on this point. The Democrats have no candidate who needs the aid of any such bargain.

Of Mr. CARTER we shall not be under the necessity of saying a great deal. He is a man of a discriminating mind, and classical education, and these are essential qualifications for a Reporter. He is also a good lawyer, and was, last winter, elected to the office of Reporter, which he now holds, by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature, the members of which were personally acquainted with him, and well knew his qualifications.

He was subsequently nominated for election by the people, to the same office, by the largest convention ever assembled in Indiana. Now, to say he is not qualified, as the editor of this Columbus paper does, stultifies the Legislature which elected, and the Convention which afterwards nominated him, which is considerable assumption for a single individual to attempt to do by stating his own solitary, unsupported, and unfounded opinion.

Mr. CARTER will, in the course of a couple of months, have out his first volume for the inspection of the public, which will settle the question of his qualifications and put an end to whig objections—or, at least, show their absurdity.

New Post Offices.

The Postmaster General has established the following new offices in Indiana: Springdale, Harrison co., Franklin McRee, P. M.; and Marsh Creek, Gibson co., H. J. Mangum, P. M.

We learn, from the Vevay Gazette that the dwelling of Charles T. Jones, Clerk of Switzerland county, was consumed by fire on the 17th inst. The furniture was saved. The dwelling of Sylvanus Howe, of Patriot, was also destroyed by fire on Tuesday last.

The Franklin Jeffersonian says that the track-laying on the Martinsville railroad, has been commenced at that point. It is anticipated that five or six miles will be completed in a few weeks.

Our thanks are due to Hon. Lewis Cass, B. T. Wade, A. G. Brown, S. W. Parker, T. A. Hendricks, and G. N. Fitch for documentary favors.

William S. Dorrick, Chief Clerk of the State Department, died at Washington on the 9th inst. He had been a clerk in that Department twenty-five years.

Hon John B. Niles of Laporte county in this State, was admitted as an Attorney in the United States Supreme Court at Washington on the 13th inst.

From Washington.

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, May 18, 1852.

MR. SENTINEL.—On yesterday, late in the evening, after months of hard fighting, the Homestead Bill passed the House—yeas 107, noes 56. The Indiana delegation present all voted in the affirmative. The bill gives each settler one hundred and sixty acres of land. The applicant must be the head of a family, the owner of no land, and must live upon the land five consecutive years and cultivate it before a patent issues. Foreigners may avail themselves of the benefits of the act, by filing a declaration of citizenship, before making settlement, and taking the final oath of allegiance before the patent issues. The bill will pass the Senate, I think, and become a law of the land; if so, the operation of it will extend a greater blessing to a highly meritorious class of our people, than was ever before conferred by this or any other government.

DANIEL MACE.

Two young men, Peter Roth and Victor Kaynight, were yesterday brought before Gamaliel Taylor, Esq., charged with having unlawfully obtained possession of a pocket-book, containing \$144.55, belonging to Matthew Clegg. Clegg was a passenger on the Sea Gull; and, while on board, a short time after having paid his passage, missed his money. Suspicion fell on these two young men, and, on search, the pocket book and most of the money were found in the trunk of one of them. They were sent down to Clark county, on the same boat, under charge of Constable Ross, to be tried for the offense. Madison Banner, 20th.

Omni-buses are beginning to be constructed of iron in England. They are said to be lighter, stronger, and more commodious than those of wood.

It is said Kossuth sold \$1,400 worth of Hungarian bonds at Salem, Mass., last Thursday, and \$600 worth at Lynn.

Rev. William Terrell has been appointed of the American Bible Society, for Southern Africa, Hoses J. Darbin, deceased.

Be charitable; religion has no other who are not charitable.

Tehuantepec!

The rejection of the treaty of Tehuantepec is an era in our history. The most unqualified assent has been made upon the vested rights of our citizens, the most undisguised insult offered to the honor and interest of the nation by a corrupt clique of Mexican officials, and if this is permitted to pass unredressed there will be no safety henceforth for the persons and property of Americans in any portion of Spanish America. Even the immense and all-important national consideration of the shortest and most secure highway to the Pacific, worth as it is, millions a year to our commerce, and even more to the necessities of our inter-State communication, becomes of small moment compared to this question of principle which the tyranny and bad faith of Mexico is now pressing home to every man's heart. Shall foreign governments be permitted to invade our citizens into enterprises involving life-times of labor and the outlay of hundreds of combined fortunes and promising incalculable advantage to our own country